4/5

[95 cont.]

collection, were, according to Edge-Partington, attributed to the Banks Islands by the collector in his book Western Pacific. I am unable to find anything about this. That the statement "Santa Cruz" is correct is shown by the very similar specimens collected by Thilenius, as well as by the illustration in Dewar, p. 247.

illustrates an oval, trough-like shape with four feet. [96]
4/2 237 [Figs. 25 and 26 appear here.] The spoons and scrapers used to scrape out coconuts, etc. consist of nautilus shell, more rarely pearl-oyster or bone shells (Fig. 26) (1). D'Urville shows

1. Cf. Edge-Partington, I, 159, Nos. 5-7; 162, No. 2. A spoon of mother-of-pearl, shaped like a bone spoon, with Coix chains, ibid., I, 159, No. 5. An oval, pierced spoon of white mussel-shell, ibid., No. 8. Cf. also Joest in Baessler, p. 379. A scraper of turtle bone, as in Fig. 26, No. 1, from the Reef Islands, in Edge-Partington, III, 65, No. 2.

[252] a bowl-shaped utensil from Vanikoro with a longitudinal notched ridge for grating taro (2). A scraper, probably for coconuts,

2. D'Urville, Atlas, Pl. 178, 10-11.

can be seen leaning against the house in Figure 20. Here, too,
4/5 water is fetched from the often distant watering places and
[312] stored in bamboo tubes; on Ndeni we find the well-known
[286] water vessels of coconut shells in nets made of coconut string
(Fig. 27) (3).

[101 cont.]

231

Dillon (p. 393) did not learn of this, and perhaps the former merely happened to come in a period when pigs were taboo (cf. the passage in Lesson at the end of the footnote). But according to Dillon, p. 170, and D'Urville, pp. 188, 216, and 356 (Sainson), the number of tame pigs on Vanikoro was small, and Dillon says wild ones, or most likely pigs that had run wild, were also present. Cf. also Lesson, Revue d'Anthropologie, V, p. 270.

262 Turtles are caught with
[225 252 574 554] nets; catching and consuming them -- they, too, are steamed in the oven -- is an event for the whole village. The fortunate catcher, who strengthens his social position by the feast which he gives the community, hangs the skulls of the animals in his house as mementos (5). Flying mammals are also

5. Dillon, pp. 239 f., 273. F. de Tolna, pp. 273 f. (also the skulls of pigs). According to Lesson, Revue d'Anthropologie, V, p. 270, their consumption is a monopoly of the chiefs.

eaten (6). Mussels and crabs are part of the daily sustenance (7).

6. Dewar, p. 248.

7. Joest in Baessler, p. 86. Lesson, Revue d'Anthropologie, V, p. 270.

Poultry is seldom or never eaten, perhaps for totemistic reasons. [231] Although chickens are kept as domestic animals on Ndeni -- they are tied by one foot to a post or a block of coral -- they are very rarely eaten, and their eggs never; only their feathers [237] are used as a head decoration.

[114 cont.]
436 kind of long strap made of fibers wound around two stout cords -- in part with two additional lighter central cords -- as a base. This strap is covered along its entire length with overlapping tile-shaped scales of pigeon feathers, and on the upper side of these [825] scales are pasted the delicate red feathers of Trichoglossus massena,

Fig. 43. Feather money (Berlin VI 16005, Joest Coll.). Total length 7.135 meters, width 4.2 cm; width of bark spirals 16 and 18 cm.

[223] a kind of parrot. The birds are caught with lime twigs deep in the bush, but before that the hunter may not eat anything hot or fat (4). The Berlin piece of money shows a rhombic black and

4. Codrington, loc. cit.

white plaiting in the middle of the underside, on the edges of which are two tufts of fibers. The ends show sewing with pieces of palm leaves and a plaited cord that comes to a point and ends in tufts of fibers and two strings. The latter are fastened to the two bark spirals on which the money is wound. Often [115] pieces of wood, carved in a variety of ways and decorated with Coix chains, are also fastened to the ends of the money. Instead [237 778] of them there may be pigs' teeth or special stones that have a religious significance and are said to be more highly prized than money itself (1).

[117 cont.] At night they chat [Fig. 45 appears here] and therefore sleep late (4). But they do have time

4. Joest in Baessler, p. 394.

and hence produce things that are not to be despised. Their sphere of activity includes first of all, as everywhere, woodworking, especially the building of houses and boats (5). The

5. Cf. pp. 36 ff., 68 ff.

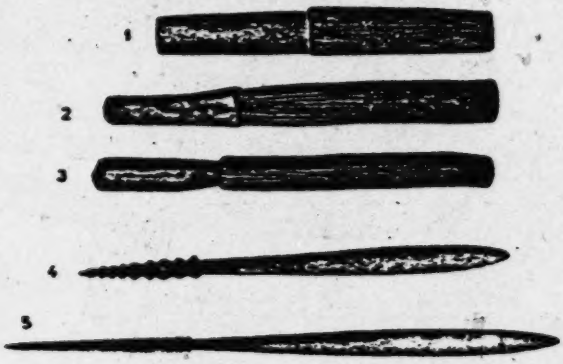


Fig. 45. Tapa implements. 1-3. Tapa beaters of wood (R.-J.-M. 4011, 4015, and 4012, Joest Coll.); 33.5, 40, 40 cm. long. 4 and 5. "Tapa-markers" of wood (two types from the series Berlin VI 16404-16409, Thilenius Coll.; length between 43 and 63 cm.); perhaps yam knives from the Torres Islands.

principal tool is the shell ax (Fig. 46, Nos. 1 and 2) (6), with a

6. Codrington, p. 313. Edge-Partington, I, 162, No. 4.

rotatable mounting and a Tridacna blade tied to it. For polishing a file is used, the friction surface of which consists of the skin of a shark or ray tied over it (Fig. 46, No. 3) (7). Strips of

7. Edge-Partington, I, 163, No. 9.

[117 cont.] Strips of
283 rattan serve for lashings (8), or, for finer work, plaited or twisted

8. Dalrymple, pp. 89, 193.

rope and strings of coconut and other plant fibers (Fig. 47, Nos. 1 and 2). The twisting of the string is done on the upper thigh
413 with the ball of the right thumb (9). As a special tool, probably

9. Joest, Tagebuch, p. 86.

used in preparing [118] [Fig. 46 appears here] atap for roof
[237] coverings, the needles of pigs' ribs must be mentioned (Fig. 47,
396 No. 3) (1). Boat-building, as everywhere in Polynesia, is a craft
461

1. Edge-Partington, III, 65, No. 3. Berlin VI 16002. It is not wholly improbable that the needles are used for the embroidery of the plaited bags; cf. pp. 101 f.

that is particularly respected. In Vanikoro a chief was a famous boat-builder -- Gaimard, however, also gives evidence that the boat-builders had no perseverance and very often rested (2) --

2. Cf. p. 81. Gaimard in D'Urville, p. 334.

396
[428] and on Ndeni the craft was hereditary in certain families. By washing the hand of his son with water, the artist transmits his skill to his heir before his death. The completion of a boat is therefore connected with certain formalities, for example the builder must row the new boat out to sea and then let it be tossed
[784] about on the breakers so that the spirit of the place where the tree was felled is driven away. He also believes that this will keep evil influences away from the ax that was used for the work (3).

3. O'Ferrall in J.A.I., XXXIV, p. 225.

[135 cont.]

535
411
531

Captions for Figs. 59, 60, and 61.

Fig. 59. Dance club of deviant shape; semicircular cross-section with projecting base, which is on top in the illustration (Berlin VI 4548).

Fig. 60. Rare club-decoration (Berlin VI 16200, Thilenius Coll., South Bay; name of club, mba).

Fig. 61. Bows (R.-J.-M. 22194, 4289, and 4288, Oldman and Joest Coll.); 193, 182 1/2, and 187 cm. long. No. 1 curved slightly on the inner side, No. 3 curved as seen from outside, No. 2 curved wrong. No. 4 shows the shape of ends and the attachment of the cord. The lashing of the other fixed end of the cord is doubtful for all the specimens.

[136 cont.] Labillardière mentions arrowheads of tortoise shell and ray spines (2). The

411
[232]

[114]

2. Labillardière, p. 259. Carteret, p. 359, mentions flint points, no doubt erroneously. Concerning the kind of arrows and their construction, cf. also: Dalrymple, p. 78; Sainson in D'Urville, p. 355; Lesson, Revue d'Anthropologie, V, pp. 365 f.; Coote, pp. 150, 158. The last named gives the length of the shaft as four to five feet; Carteret, p. 351, gives that of the entire arrow as four feet, four inches. Cf. also Edge-Partington, I, 157 and 158, Nos. 1 and 2 (157, Nos. 2, 3, and 4 represent rare forms, one of which has two small secondary points

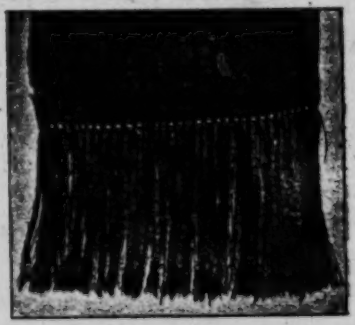
[For the cultural use of feathers as a medium of exchange, see category 116, pp. 86-90.]

/195 cont./

286 (unpatterned) acquired by the R.-J.-Museum /Fig. 41 appears here/ shows an interesting repair of a damaged spot at one end (Fig. 41) and in particular a special, hemstitch-like treatment at the place where the uppermost row of fringe is knotted.]

30 32 Something was learned also about the making of ornaments. Arm and ear rings are made out of shells of the Trochus snail as follows (6). The shell is placed by the fire so that the

6. [Speiser, Südsee, p. 294.]



[Fig. 41.] End of a woven apron for men (R.-J.-M. 30586, Speiser Coll., gift of the Museum Society), 19 1/2 cm. wide.

point is scorched and becomes brittle. The center of the shell is then carefully pounded out with a stone, so that a crude ring /196/ is formed. This is polished on the outside on a slab of stone, which is usually buried in front of the men's house (1),

1. [Cf. Speiser, ibid., Ill. 92.]

[237 912] then set on a wooden tripod (Fig. 42), /Fig. 42 appears here/ and polished on the inside with a branch of coral (2). This work

237 322 2. [Coral branches of this kind are evidently also used on the Reef

[Text continues on p. 97--analyst]

/196 cont./

Islands to polish wooden objects, such as boat parts; cf. Girieud and Herrenschmidt, p. 106.]

This work is the daily occupation of the men in some villages, as in general all industries are limited to specific villages where they are passed on from father to son. -- The breastplates are made on similar stone slabs. Unfortunately, I do not know how their perfect roundness is achieved. -- The plaited arm-bands (Ethn., I, p. 80, Fig. 9, No. 2) are made on a wooden cylinder (Fig. 43). A cord is /Fig. 43 appears here/ wound spirally around it and over two sticks, and then the windings are wrapped with fine fibers.

Among the axes, besides the form shown in Ethn., I, p. 118, Fig. 46, where the Tridacna blade is set into a rotatable wooden socket, there is another one in which the flat blade is fastened directly to the shaft /197/ (Fig. 44) in such a way that the convex side is underneath (1).

1. [According to Jennings, JAI, XXVIII, p. 165, the smaller axes are used to make wooden bowls, boat scoops, etc., the larger ones for building houses and boats. Girieud and Herrenschmidt's remarks, p. 106, about corresponding tools of the Reef Islands are not quite clear.]

[Several authors mention a drill (2).]

2. [O'Ferrall, section "Historical-Sketch," and Coombe, p. 188: "a rude drill" /cited in English/. -- Files, as in Ethn., I, p. 118, Fig. 46, No. 3, are mentioned by Girieud and

[Text continues on p. 99--Analyst]

3:Davenport E-5 (1960-1969)1902
CR13 Santa Cruz CR13

[495(B)]

436 One of the most exotic kinds of money in the world today is a belt two inches wide and 30 feet long made of glue, fibers and feathers, particularly the downy red feathers plucked from the breast, head and back of a tropical forest bird. The red-feather currency of the Santa Cruz Islands of the southwest Pacific nonetheless fits the most rigorous definition of the term "money." It serves as a means of accumulating wealth and as a universal medium of exchange in the highly diversified commerce that flows among these islands. The currency itself is fully interchangeable, each belt having a precisely negotiable value in terms of other belts. Against the recent invasion of the Australian pound, moreover, the red-feather money has kept its integrity. It is still the only acceptable specie for the purchase of brides, fine pigs and certain forms of labor.

[237] [825] [556] [177] [583]

121 436 This improbable currency demonstrates that the use of money is not an economic sophistication limited to high civilizations. Many, but by no means all, primitive peoples have devised moneys of their own. Although the forms of the currencies are as diverse as any of man's inventions—running the gamut of animal, vegetable and mineral matter in the live, raw and processed states—the maintenance of these so-called primitive monetary systems requires the balancing of the same equation of supply and demand that confronts the U.S. Treasury and the Federal Reserve System.

435 436 121 If a currency is to serve as a common denominator of value, its value in turn must be carefully regulated. This is one of the most delicate operations in the management of a modern state. It involves adjustment of the demand for as well as supply of money, achieved by control over both the flow and the production of the currency. To a certain ex-

3:Davenport E-5 (1958-1960)1982
ON13 Santa Cruz ON13

287 own pigeon feathers, shooting the gray
[223] Pacific pigeon (*Ducula pacifica*) with
[825] bow and arrow. With a mucilage made
[381] from the sap of the paper mulberry
[824] (*Broussonetia papyrifera*), he glues the
[804] feathers together into the flexible platelet. The flat surface of a wooden platen, usually about 2¾ by 1¾ inches, serves as a gauge for fashioning each platelet in the proper size. Using the same glue, the craftsman tacks a half-inch band of red down from the honey eaters along one
[436] edge of the gray platelet. A piece of currency requires about 1,500 platelets, overlapped like shingles to expose only the band of red feathers. Since one 10-bird packet of down is enough for 50 platelets, about 300 honey eaters are required for a standard piece of new currency.

The platelets are passed on to the currency binder, who collects and prepares the other necessary materials:
[824] long-staple fibers from the bark of a rain-
[237] forest tree (*Gnetum gnemon*), colored seeds for decoration and pieces of turtle shell. He stretches two three-ply fiber cords from a large stump to a springy sapling set in the ground about five feet away, and he spaces the cords about

[797(D)]

3:Davenport E-5 (1959-1960)1962
OSU3 Santa Cruz OSU3

287
●[237] two inches apart by means of a notched spacer made from the wing bone of a fruit bat. The spacer marks the center of the belt of currency. Over it a special platelet, with a band of red in the middle instead of along one edge, is placed and bound to the cords. Working outward from the center, first toward one

[98 (B)]